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J. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.

JOSIAH KING NELSON P. REED, } Business Manag'rs.

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CITY ITEMS.

Artificial Human Eyes,
Adjusted without pain, by Dr. Spencer, Dentist, 294 Penn street.

Attention Families.
Go to J. W. Elliott & Sons, No. 169 Market street, to buy your shade trees, and get them planted.

Of All the Excellent Tonics.
For weakly and debilitated invalids, commend us to fine old English Bottled Ale. We have lately had occasion to use some of it procured at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, which we find to be a prime article, such as we have never seen in this city. Leave Stomach Bitters, for a change, and try some of this Ale sold by Fleming, and our word for it you will be the gainer. And Campbell's Genuine English Ale.

Chinese Ginger in Syrup.
Tourtelot's Extract of Beef. Borden's Condensed Milk. Imperial Bordeaux and Turkey Prunes, Dates, and Figs. Sections Muscatel and London Layer Raisins, Cross and Blackins' noted Pickles and Mustard. Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Ketchups, Spiced and Pickled Oysters, Chocolates, fresh Pears and Pine Apples in glass jars, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables. Virgin Oil of Aix, Choice Mixed Candies, all kinds of Foreign and American Nuts. Philadelphia Walnut Candy, Nuts, Bonbons, &c., &c.
GEORGE BRAUN,
112 Federal street, Allegheny.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.
The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by
CASWELL, MACK & Co. New York
Sold by all druggists. MW

Go to the Continental Saloon.
The best conducted and cleanliest Restaurant and Dining Rooms in the city, for a meal fit for a king, at the most reasonable of prices. Holtzheimer knows how to cater to the hungry millions, and it is no wonder that the Continental, next door to the Post-office has such an enormous patronage.

Cool Ales—Sparkling Wines,
Call in at Holtzheimer's popular Continental saloon, next door to the Post Office on Fifth street, for a glass of good old ale, or sparkling Catawba wine.

Try the Cough Candy.
It will do you good. Manufactured and sold by George Beaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

French, English and American
Soaps and Cosmetics, for sale by KANE & DAUIT, Druggists, Allegheny.

Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
Wholesale and retail, by KANE & DAUIT, Druggists, Allegheny.

Dye Colors and Dye Stuffs.
For sale by KANE & DAUIT, Druggists, Allegheny.

You Can Buy
Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195

You Can Buy
98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

LATEST CONDENSED NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

In the case of Nicholas Carr, convicted at Wilmington, N. C., of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded, an order was received from Gen. Sickles, as commander of the District, prohibiting the branding, on the ground that it came within the law of Congress against maiming. The judgment of the Court was amended, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and be imprisoned for twelve months.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company are pushing matters forward, and expect to have land lines laid through Florida and a cable to Cuba by the first of June.

In the Methodist Conference in session at New York, resolutions were adopted, on Saturday, endorsing the Congressional policy and approving negro suffrage.

The City of Belfast, Maine, is pledged to aid to the amount of $350,000 the Belfast and Moose Head Lake Railroad.

The removal of the remains of soldiers who died in the vicinity of Cairo, to the Government cemetery at Mound City, has commenced and is rapidly progressing.

The mule spinners in the cotton mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, have been on a strike for ten hours since Monday. The mills are all running as usual, and will probably continue, with new help.

James Hisbrouch, defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank at Hudson, has been taken to New York for trial before the United States Court.

At Eastport, Maine, on Friday last, a fire broke out in the building on Heyden's wharf, occupied by Mr. Liland, grocer. The building was consumed, together with two adjoining buildings. Loss, $25,000; mostly insured.

At Litchfield, Illinois, la fire on Sunday morning, destroyed Derrie's dry goods and grocery store, F. W. Stahl's hardware store; Hycks & Smith's grocery, and three other buildings occupied as stores and saloons. Loss $30,000: insured for $12,000.

Captain John Rowell, of Brooklyn, is building a vessel twenty-three feet long, to be propelled by four sails, arranged like the sails of a wind-mill, in which he intends to cross the Atlantic.

A new counterfeit ten dollar bill on the National Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y., is in circulation.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union of New York, on Saturday night, it was stated that four hundred and fifty carpenters, out of nine hundred and fifty on a strike, had received the advance. In Brooklyn, it was stated, the strike had been entirely successful.

Anthony Cean, who, a few nights since, stabbed and killed Stephen C. Cariand, in New York, has been committed on the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Four hundred and nineteen deaths occurred in New York last week.

Nathaniel Oakley was arrested in New York, on Saturday, on a charge of engraving a plate to print fractional currency.

LEARNING A TRADE.—It was a wise law of the ancient Jews that the sons of even the wealthiest men should be made to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation, so that in case of reverse of fortune, they might have something to "fall back upon." The same exists in Turkey, where every man, even the Sultan himself, must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now, had it been a law in this country. Would to God I had a trade!" is the cry of thousands of returned soldiers, North and South, who find themselves ruined in pocket, with no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood. It should teach parents that whatever else they may give their sons, they should give them a trade.—*New Yorker.*

MR. WEED makes the following explanation of his connection with the Democratic Club: "An old and much esteemed personal friend, without our knowledge, 'put' our 'name up' at the Manhattan Club. It was unanimously, not strangely, sharp opposition, and was laid over, but finally went through. The 'Manhattan' is a Democratic Club. We should not, therefore, have applied for admission, nor belonging and never expecting to belong to the Democratic Party."

THERE is now living in Lawrence county, Ohio, a gentleman who separated from his wife, in Tennessee, many years ago. He came to Southern Ohio, and married a Miss P——, of Marietta. After the second wife's death a daughter by the first marriage brought about a reconciliation between her father and mother, and they were re-married more than twenty years after the date of their separation—the first wife becoming the third.

THE *World* having declared Gen. Butler to be "the *enfant terrible*" of the Republican party, the Springfield *Republican* retorts that "it does not become the unnatural parent who dropped him on our door step to upbraid us with his inherited faults."

Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Political and Financial Distrust.

BRIG ASHORE AND BARK LOST.

France and Holland Trouble.

PRINCE IMPERIAL SERIOUSLY ILL.

Austrian Empire Dissolving.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERILS OF DISTRUST.

LONDON, April 6.—There is general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

BRIG ASHORE.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—A dispatch has been received which states that the brig Elizabeth, Captain DePre, from New York to Havre, went ashore at Bremen, during a gale, and was seriously damaged.

LOST AT SEA.

LONDON, April 6—2 P. M.—Information has been received in this city that the bark Nicoline, which recently left New Castle for New Haven, has been lost at sea. No date. No further particulars.

HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, April 6.—Notwithstanding it was announced that negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg had been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from the engagement.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, April 6.—Baron Ratagggli, President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a new Cabinet for the Italian Government.

ANOTHER SHIP ASHORE.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The American bark Elizabeth is reported ashore in Baltic during a severe storm.

THE REFORM BILL.

LONDON, April 7.—At a recent meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament they resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill introduced by the Government. They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible, and confidently expect to carry the majority of Parliament against the bill, in which event the members of the Derby cabinet will resign.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—Bonds, 78¾.

LONDON, April 6.—*Evening.*—Consols, 91; Erie, 38; Illinois Central, 78½; United States Bonds, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 78

PARIS, April 6.—United States Bonds, 81¼.

LONDON, April 6.—*Evening.*—The Cotton market closed heavy, with a downward tendency; sales 8,000 bales Uplands at 12½; Orleans, 13. Breadstuffs market entirely unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 62s. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 59s. Petroleum, by retail, is 1s. 5d per standard white rosin, 8½ for common, and 16 for fine. Oils—Linseed, 28s; Sperm, 84s; Whale, 84s. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. Tallow, 44s. Linseed Cakes, 10s. Spirits Turpentine, 37.

PARIS, April 6.—Bourse flat; Rentes 66 francs; U. S. bonds 77.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Paris letter says the bath of the Prince Imperial has occasioned a severe shock by his recent illness, and his general delicacy of constitution gives an omen of an early death.

A Vienna letter says that most marked official attentions are paid to the Italian Minister, while the coolness towards the Russian representative was decided.

It is thought the Austrian Empire will go to speedy and complete dissolution, should it not be immediately settled by a sharp war with either Russia or Prussia, a contest with Russia on the easter frontier being most likely.

LABOR RIOTS IN LUZERNE.

Authority of the Sheriff Resisted.

GOVERNOR GEARY ADVISED OF THE SITUATION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The Sheriff of Luzerne county telegraphed to the Governor that a serious riot exists in Hazelton and Foster townships, in that county; that the authority is resisted with success; that armed and organized forces were necessary, and that he wished an order calling out Captain Ellis' company of Wyoming veterans. Soon after Captain Ellis telegraphed that the complimentary serenade was on Thursday night tendered John W. Frazier, recently confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District, of Illinois. This gentleman is reported to have said, in acknowledging the honor, that a number of his radical friends had invited him to return to the folds, which he declined. He did not feel under any obligations to the senate, for he was confirmed by a majority of only two. Politically, he was still conservative, in favor of Johnson, Grant and the Supreme Court, in contradistinction to Sumner, Stevens and Butler. He was against the radical element, trampling of the constitution under foot, and the injury of the currency, &c.

NOT CALLED UP.

Mr. SUMNER did not, as was expected, call up his resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Saulsbury.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

From California Overland—Mormon Tabernacle—Fort Buford Massacre—Severity of the Winter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Edward H. Hall, who left here on the 11th of December last for China and Japan by the Pacific Mail Line, reached this city to-day, returning from San Francisco overland. He furnishes the following items of news: General Connor arrived at Austin on the 25th of February.

Maj. Gen. Chittain, on the 18th of March, was en route to Salt Lake City. The Mormon temple and tabernacle at Salt Lake is advancing rapidly to completion.

No foundation exists for the reported massacre at Fort Buford.

The winter has been, as generally reported, one of unprecedented severity. Thousands of cattle, horses, mules and some few families, perished with cold, and a number of stations on the Overland Mail Line had been kept supplied with provisions at great cost and labor, snows in many places rendering the roads impassable for miles. In the vicinity of Salt Lake City the thermometer ranged from 32 to 40 deg. below zero for several days during March.

Central Pacific Railroad—Western Extension—Surveys Completed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The surveys of the Western Extension of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to a point opposite this city, are so far completed as to develop a favorable line less than eighty-three miles in length. The present route to the state capitol, by water, is about one hundred and twenty miles long. The terminus will be on Goat Island, in the Bay, one mile and a half from the city wharf. It is expected the road will be completed about the time the line is opened from the Eastern States.

FROM MEXICO.

Queretaro Advices to the 12th Ult.

FIVE HOURS' FIGHT TAKES PLACE.

Americans Arrested at Matamoras.

FILIBUSTERING SCHEME OF SANTA ANNA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Brownsville dates to the 3d, Monterey to the 27th, Saltillo to the 27th, and San Luis to the 20th, have been received.

There were no new features in the siege of Tueralatra. The Republicans are not disposed to assault, but hoped to capture the city by starving out the Imperialists.

Letters from well known merchants of Zacatecas say the last news from Queretaro —to the 12th—was to the effect that the Imperialists attempted a sally, but were driven in with 15 killed.

Pacheco Diaz was in Guadaloupe, one league from the City of Mexico.

Riva Palecio was in Tacuigoa with a force of 20,000 men.

The reported capture of the heights of Tacuapa and the fortifications of Locouse is authoritatively denied.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *Herald's* specials from San Luis Potosi, via Galveston, deny the report of the defeat of Escobedo. On the contrary, it is said Maximilian's forces handle a sortie from Queretaro and were driven back, after five hours hard fighting. Both armies are being reinforced. Escobedo has drawn in his lines, leaving open one road from the City of Mexico.

Forced loans were levied in all the Liberal cities.

Several Americans were arrested at Bagdad for assaulting a Mexican guard.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has reliable information that Santa Anna is organizing a filibuster army on the line of Mexico. The party is known as an immigration society, and has many military notables among its members.

Steamship Launched—Emigrants During March—Sailed for Europe.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Cleopatria, built for Arthur Leary, for the Pacific trade, was launched to-day. She is 3,000 tons burden.

During the month of March 14,171 emigrants arrived at this port.

Mrs. Senator Campbell and Capt. Pierson, of Maximilian's Cabinet, sailed for Europe to-day.

The Mississippi Levees.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The levees above continue unfavorable. The Mayor of Baton Rouge telegraphs that Hall's Levee is in imminent danger.

Miss Dix, the Philanthropist.

In an exchange we find the following admirable pen and ink portrait of Miss Dix, the philanthropist, which will be read with interest by her numerous friends and admirers hereabouts:

"Here, then, is Miss Dix: A sedate, kindly appearing woman, who looks not a day over fifty-five years of age, but looking younger. Rather above the medium size, and, when standing, presenting a commanding appearance. Her hair, which is still dark, the few silver threads are only observable in the strongest light. Her eye, the distinguishing feature, dark, rather quick and restless, but so clear and lustrous when she speaks, but it is, in fact, gray. Her face is attractive, and while beaming with intelligence, is lighted up by a very conciliatory smile, which seems to ripple about the eyes rather than the lips, she dresses in black, and with a becoming severity of style. About the neck she wears a white gauze kerchief, crossed in front and tucked behind. On her hands, over her fingers are a variety of cold rings, some very valuable except the one with the brilliant pearl. Her look is like servants of the past, are evidently presents, and worn from some pleasant association connected with the heart. Her voice is low and of a witching pervasiveness in her voice, and a clear, confident precision in her accents that has a tendency to fasten the ear of the listener. Any one who hears her speak can understand why her tones are so quieting and why she is so effective before the assembled sessions of the Legislature, and Senators and members of Assembly are frequently dropping in to hear her speak, and that a speech she has no home but her country. She travels alone, stops at hotels, and declines the numerous invitations to dine and tea, which would monopolize the time which she has devoted to the one grand purpose of her life. To all who solicitations to take part in fairs and festivals, or to be present at public demonstrations, she uniformly declines. She has been personally addressed to Trenton, N. J., where she has a room in the insane hospital which she aided in creating; but she has been there but a few weeks during the whole year. Miss Dix is literally a cosmopolitan, and her only object is where she can go to be useful in her philanthropic mission. As she never asks or receives any donations for her own use, it is supposed that she has the benefit of an annual income from her private investments, which places her beyond any anxiety about her own support. Her home, she is every where public and regular, rising at 5 o'clock in the morning and retiring at 10 at night.

One Hundred Thousand Bachelors—Celibacy in Paris—A Spartan Custom not Practiced.

The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, is still a subject of discussion. Two government officials have taken the unfashionable course of marriage, and last, but not least, the woman who want husbands, are everybody, says each others, are in perplexity and consternation. "Why don't the men marry?" Pere Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame; the Bishop of Marseilles preach against it at the street corners; yet, as one of them despairingly remarks, in an hour's walk in the Champs Elysees or Bois de Bathe, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

The mischief, continues this writer, an unmarried man was obliged to exhaust his ingenuity in framing excuses for his condition. "He tells his friends of his unhappy affection." "Alas, my villain of a notary has made away with all my fortune." Alas, I am like Werther, in love with the wife of a man who is already married." "Alas, I have suffered much." "Alas, I am like Antony, I dare not confess that I am in love." But no one ever dared to avow his final impenitence, he appealed to the compassion of his friends by simply saying that fortune, and they, credulous, were willing to exclaim, "The poor fellow, he is a bachelor in spite of himself."

But all that is changed now. From the top to the bottom of the social scale comes the unblushing assevveration, "I am a bachelor, I have no wish to be a bachelor, and I always will be a bachelor," and reasons are as fertile as formerly excuses. "I will not marry, because I wish to remain young as long as possible." "I will not marry, because in my youth I was last days." "I will not marry, because in 1867 it costs too much to dress a lady." "I will not marry because I want to have peace at home." "I will not marry, because I want to be able to spend the evening where I please and when I please." "I will not marry, because I am so clear and lustrous when she speaks, but it is, in fact, gray. Her face is attractive, and while beaming with intelligence, is lighted up by a very conciliatory smile, which seems to ripple about the eyes rather than the lips, she dresses in black, and with a becoming severity of style. About the neck she wears a white gauze kerchief, crossed in front and tucked behind. On her hands, over her fingers are a variety of cold rings, some very valuable except the one with the brilliant pearl. Her look is like servants of the past, are evidently presents, and worn from some pleasant association connected with the heart. Her voice is low and of a witching pervasiveness in her voice, and a clear, confident precision in her accents that has a tendency to fasten the ear of the listener. Any one who hears her speak can understand why her tones are so quieting and why she is so effective before the assembled sessions of the Legislature, and Senators and members of Assembly are frequently dropping in to hear her speak, and that a speech she has no home but her country. She travels alone, stops at hotels, and declines the numerous invitations to dine and tea, which would monopolize the time which she has devoted to the one grand purpose of her life. To all who solicitations to take part in fairs and festivals, or to be present at public demonstrations, she uniformly declines. She has been personally addressed to Trenton, N. J., where she has a room in the insane hospital which she aided in creating; but she has been there but a few weeks during the whole year. Miss Dix is literally a cosmopolitan, and her only object is where she can go to be useful in her philanthropic mission. As she never asks or receives any donations for her own use, it is supposed that she has the benefit of an annual income from her private investments, which places her beyond any anxiety about her own support. Her home, she is every where public and regular, rising at 5 o'clock in the morning and retiring at 10 at night.

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The writer who laments these facts waxes learned, and remembers that in Sparta celibacy was considered a disgrace, and that at Athens a certain festival it was the custom for the women to drive all bachelors out of the temple of Venus with myrtle rods, and gathered on the banks of the river Eurotas. As certain difficulties stand in the way of the revival of this chaste custom, it is proposed to impose an annual tax instead upon all unmarried men.—*Paris Correspondence New York Evening Post.*

Royal Gossip and Scandal.

A London letter gives the following:

The Queen has left off the habiliments of woe, and (rumor says) is (6) is showing for an eligible person to supply the place of the late Prince Consort. It is well known that the Queen herself, since Prince Albert's death, has been becoming demoralized, and the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to a man with a wife and five children, has almost completed the work. The marriage is now said to be an unhappy one, the Prince Teck having the first wife only, and marrying the Princess Beatrice simply for the sake of getting money to support himself and family. It is more than four months since he left authenticated footing in society. He is a very unhappy sort of a life. Her husband is very dissipated, and plays the part of a very tyrant in their domestic life. It is said that he has kept his mistress in his own household in the person of Lady Errol, for some of the last year, that he frequents the lowest dens of vice in London, and he is now crazy in love with the Dowager Duchess of A——, a widow twenty-eight years of age. In regard to the second charge, a friend of mine —a New Yorker who was bound to see all the sights and know the ropes of the Metropolis—assured me that while visiting these places, the Prince of Wales was twice pointed out by the detective who accompanied him. At any rate, the Prince is going to Paris to attend the opening of the Exhibition in May, and the Princess will not accompany him on account of family quarrels.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Nominations Acted Upon.

LATE MEXICAN ADVICES.

Illness of Thaddeus Stevens.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1867.

PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Printing, on the order on the House, met yesterday, to investigate the purchases of paper made last November by Cornelius Wendell, then Superintendent of Public Printing.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The Senate confirmed Geo. H. Thomas to be Major General by brevet, and Thomas L. Crittenden, Daniel E. Sickles, James J. Reynolds, Benjamin H. Grierson and Nelson A. Mills, Brigadier Generals by brevet.

NOMINATIONS ACTED UPON.

The senate confirmed only a few to-day and rejected Adolphus Jones, Postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, John Stewart, Collector, John Boyle, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twelfth district, Pennsylvania.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $3,988,889 22.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of E. M. Narton, as Marshal of the District of West Virginia; P. H. Winter, as Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi; John J. Bucklin as Postmaster at Urdin, Illinois; Major General Edward McCook to be First Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular U. S. Cavalry.

REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

The Senate rejected George M. Robinson as Receiver of Public Money at Manaska, Wisconsin; also F. M. Field as Postmaster at Lexington, Mo., and W. Davis as Postmaster at Bloomington, Ind.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A gentleman here, well informed on Mexican affairs, disbelieves the report by way of Vera Cruz, of Juarez's defeat. The following is an extract from a letter received in Washington to-day, dated Vera Cruz, March 23d:

"The Imperial Commissioner at Puebla leaves by the steamer Alabama, and this vessel, together with the Tennessee, will have in the success of the Empire. Passengers from the interior report that Gen. Diaz was attacking the Gulf of Tampico, and in possession of the outer works and a great part of the city. The Imperialists were reduced to five days' supply, and by this time have undoubtedly been captured, and Gen. Diaz will be left free to march on the city of Mexico. Reports have it that a large portion of his army is good position."

THADDEUS STEVENS ILL.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been confined to his bed ever since Wednesday last, from general prostration and an affection of the heart. Secretary Seward called this afternoon, but Mr. Stevens was too ill to see him and other inquiring friends.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Within a few days past there have been large contributions of facts, from various sources, concerning the character of the Russian-American territory, serving to show that comparatively little has heretofore been known concerning it. In consequence of these new revelations, there is a better prospect than there was a week ago for the ratification of the pending treaty.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Floods in Arizona.—Miners Attacked by Indians.—Nephew of Senator Buckalew Badly Wounded.—Steamship Line in Competition.—Aid for the Destitute South.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Late advices from Arizona Territory state that great damage has been occasioned by floods. Arizona City was inundated and several houses and stores washed away.

The Apache Indians had attacked the men in charge of the Mowery mine, and killed one and wounded another. Oscar Buckalew, nephew of United Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded; five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The savages were well armed with guns and rifles.

The ships Archer and St. Charles, from New York, have arrived.

The California steam navigation and California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, which includes the Ben Holliday line, have combined to obtain the withdrawal of the Anchor Line Steamship Oregon route. The rate of freights has been raised to the old figures.

Leading bankers and capitalists of this city have purchased the steamships Idaho, Montana and Oregonian, and purpose placing an opposition line of steamers to New York via Panama. It is understood the vessels already make connection on the Atlantic side.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night to aid the destitute people in the Southern States. Governor Low was President. Over eleven thousand dollars was subscribed, and arrangements made to make collections throughout the Pacific States. Express companies, railroad companies and telegraph companies offered gratuitous services.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The ship Fleetwood, for Cork, cleared with 19,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,900 barrels of flour. Flour, $5,000@5,50. Wheat; good shipping, $1,75@1,85. Legal Tenders 72c.

FROM HAYTI.

The Revolutionary Movement Subsiding—Quietude at Latest Advices.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Additional news has been received from Hayti. The revolutionary movement was led by Victor Chevalier, some time an exile, who landed secretly at St. Marks. General Salnave was then President, but declined, and until another election the present government will be administered by the principal secretary of State. Salnave had returned from Hayti, and taken command of the northern department. All was quiet at the latest advices, and the revolution was peaceful. The political movements, general discontent and the embarrassed state of the treasury are the cause.

Shooting Affray—Probable Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

To Subscribers.

Subscribers changing their places of residence will please leave their new addresses at our counting room, so that our carriers may be enabled to deliver the GAZETTE without intermission. Our terms for the year will remain as usual—fifteen cents per week delivered by carrier.

Child Killed—A Charge of Murder—Coroner's Inquest.

About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon a little boy, named Adam Baus, was run over by car 31, of the Citizens Passenger Railway, in the Borough of Lawrenceville, and almost instantly killed. The driver of the car, John Langfeit, was arrested a short time after the accident, and taken before Justice Jancey, who committed him to jail on a charge of murder.

Coroner Clawson being summoned, held an inquest on the body, when the following facts were elicited in evidence:

Michael Monahan, sworn—I am conductor of car 31, which ran over the child; was inside collecting fare, felt a jar and went to the rear of the car and saw the child lying on the track after it had been run over; there was no person on the front platform but the driver; the accident occurred in front of Wainwright street, on Butler; the car was going slowly, the horses only walking; the accident happened at ten minutes before one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 6th; the driver is a space man; never heard of him having an accident before.

Charles C. Atkinson sworn—Was standing on the rear platform of the car, which was going at a moderate speed; felt two distinct jars, jumped off and discovered that the driver had picked it up from the track and carried it into the house, and sent for a doctor; the child was not dead when I carried it in; did not hear any one who halloo.

John W. Evans, sworn—Got into the car at the Cemetery and was coming into the city, when some one hallooed stop; car did not stop; I got out and saw a man pick up something; could not see what it was; think he carried it to that the driver did not know he had run over the child; was driving slow and paying attention to a call from a passenger wishing to get on; saw the driver look around affection." "Alas, my villain of a notary has made away with all my fortune." Alas, I am like Werther, in love with the wife of a man who is already married." "Alas, I have suffered much." "Alas, I am like Antony, I dare not confess that I am in love." But no one ever dared to avow his final impenitence, he appealed to the compassion of his friends by simply saying that fortune, and they, credulous, were willing to exclaim, "The poor fellow, he is a bachelor in spite of himself."

But all that is changed now. From the top to the bottom of the social scale comes the unblushing assevveration, "I am a bachelor, I have no wish to be a bachelor, and I always will be a bachelor," and reasons are as fertile as formerly excuses. "I will not marry, because I wish to remain young as long as possible." "I will not marry, because in my youth I was last days." "I will not marry, because in 1867 it costs too much to dress a lady." "I will not marry because I want to have peace at home." "I will not marry, because I want to be able to spend the evening where I please and when I please." "I will not marry because I find a mother-in-law more than hydrophobia and earthquakes."

The writer who laments these facts waxes learned, and remembers that in Sparta celibacy was considered a disgrace, and that at Athens a certain festival it was the custom for the women to drive all bachelors out of the temple of Venus with myrtle rods, and gathered on the banks of the river Eurotas. As certain difficulties stand in the way of the revival of this chaste custom, it is proposed to impose an annual tax instead upon all unmarried men.—*Paris Correspondence New York Evening Post.*

Royal Gossip and Scandal.

A London letter gives the following:

The Queen has left off the habiliments of woe, and (rumor says) is (6) is showing for an eligible person to supply the place of the late Prince Consort. It is well known that the Queen herself, since Prince Albert's death, has been becoming demoralized, and the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to a man with a wife and five children, has almost completed the work. The marriage is now said to be an unhappy one, the Prince Teck having the first wife only, and marrying the Princess Beatrice simply for the sake of getting money to support himself and family. It is more than four months since he left authenticated footing in society. He is a very unhappy sort of a life. Her husband is very dissipated, and plays the part of a very tyrant in their domestic life. It is said that he has kept his mistress in his own household in the person of Lady Errol, for some of the last year, that he frequents the lowest dens of vice in London, and he is now crazy in love with the Dowager Duchess of A——, a widow twenty-eight years of age. In regard to the second charge, a friend of mine —a New Yorker who was bound to see all the sights and know the ropes of the Metropolis—assured me that while visiting these places, the Prince of Wales was twice pointed out by the detective who accompanied him. At any rate, the Prince is going to Paris to attend the opening of the Exhibition in May, and the Princess will not accompany him on account of family quarrels.

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An Officer in Trouble.

Brown Dawson and officer Jeremiah Smith were arrested on Saturday and brought before Mayor Morrison, charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon William Elsdon, on Troy Hill. From the deposition of the latter it appeared that Dawson had some difficulty with Elsdon about money that the latter owed the former. The quarrel resulted in Elsdon shoving Dawson violently, whereupon the assaulted party repaired to the office of Alderman Miller, and procured a warrant for the arrest and subsequent commitment of Elsdon. The latter, a warrant was issued immediately and placed in the hands of Officer Smith, who, accompanied by Dawson, proceeded to Troy Hill for the purpose of arresting the accused.

They found Elsdon in "Our House" where he refused to be taken until the officer would show him his warrant or authority for making the arrest. Strange to state, Smith refused to produce the warrant, and instead drew forth a pistol and told Elsdon that if he resisted another inch he would blow his brains out. Dawson, inspired with courage by the conduct

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

LABOR AND LABORERS.

Men who undertake, in large towns, the task of subsisting families on the wages of mechanical or manufacturing labor, incur a task of serious magnitude. In periods of health and prosperity they find it difficult to bring the year about with a surplus that gives hope of comfort in old age. When trade is dull and wages low, and particularly when sickness supervenes, the discouragement is truly appalling. These are among the considerations which lead to the establishment of Trade Unions.

Nor are these Unions intrinsically objectionable. On the contrary, there is much to be said in their favor, when organized on a proper basis and conducted in a reasonable spirit. Every workman has a right to fix the price at which he will sell his industry, and to remain idle if he cannot get it. Any number of workmen have a right to combine together under an agreement not to labor for less than a stipulated compensation. But when they attempt, by any means whatsoever, to prevent other men from selling their labor, when, where, and at what rates they see fit, they become not simply trespassers upon the rights of those particular men, but enemies to society. There is no right more inherent, vital and inalienable than the right of a man to work, at what he will, for whom he will, and at what price he will. Whoever deprives him of that right is a robber. It does not matter under what pretences the deprivation is accomplished. To do it pretending to defend labor is only to make bad worse, for the hypocrasy of an alleged good motive is set up to cover an action which is indefensible, because wholly wrong. Nor is it much less criminal to traduce men as unskillful and unworthy who insist upon bargaining for their labor to suit themselves. The laws justly rule it slanderous to assail orally, and libellous to assail in print, a man's reputation in that whereby he legitimately earns bread for himself and family. This rule of law is the embodied common sense of the human race, garnered up through all the generations, and will remain law forever.

A butcher has a right to determine at how much a pound he will sell beef, pork and mutton. Any number of butchers, including all in a town or district, have a right, by agreement, to put up the price of meats. But it they should go farther and threaten with violence—much more, if they should use violence upon—butchers from a distance who should come in for the purpose of underselling them, they would become criminals and justly be exposed to such penalties as the laws prescribe. A landlord has a right to decide for how much he will rent his tenements, and, failing to get his price, to let them stand empty. Any number of landlords have a right to combine to put up rents to any mark they may see fit, and if the occupants will not pay the advance, to put them out. But they have no right to commit assault and battery on a landlord who is content with less than they are.

While, then, workmen either as individuals or in combination, have a right to fix the rate of compensation for which they will engage, they have no business to forget that it always takes two parties to make a bargain. Employers, either separately or in concert, have just the same right to determine what they will pay, as workmen have to determine what they will receive. If employers do not see fit to pay the rate demanded, that is their privilege. If workmen do not see proper to toil for the pay offered, they are only answerable to themselves for refusing. In this respect the rights of employers and workmen are exactly equal. There is, and can be, no oppression on either side. Labor is like any other commodity in the market, and, in the long run, the price of it will be settled by supply and demand just as the price of coal, iron or flour is settled. If there is too much labor of any sort on the market, or, which is the same thing, too much of a particular product, the price of it will recede, just as inevitably as streams subside after spring rains. No possible combinations among workmen can countervail the natural tendency. Either the demand must be increased or the supply shortened. Over the demand, producers have little or no control. Supply can be regulated, but only in two ways; either by part of the producers standing still for a sufficient length of time, or by a proper number of them forsaking the business and engaging in some employment not so over-crowded.

But, it should not be forgotten that standing still is equivalent to a reduction of wages. A man who works for three dollars a day, and has steady employment the year round, earns precisely as much as the man who has four dollars a day, but is unemployed a fourth part of the time. Besides, he spends less unnecessarily. Being engaged, he does not incur those incidental expenses which seem unavoidable when one has nothing to do.

Take an illustration of this matter on a large scale. On the 12th of last January a strike occurred in this city and vicinity. At least four thousand skilled workmen and six thousand laborers were thereby thrown out of employment. It is a low estimate to put the average wages of these ten thousand men at three dollars a day when engaged. This amounts to thirty thousand dollars every twenty-four hours. The strike has already lasted seventy-four days, without counting any of the Sundays, involving a loss of *Two Millions Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars in wages alone.* This is an under-estimate rather than an over-estimate. How vast a sum to be taken out of the pockets of laboring men! It is as absolutely lost as it would be had the workmen possessed it in greenbacks, which had been taken from them, and consumed in fire. "Time is money." There is no possibility of recovering it. Nor does there yet appear any compensation growing out of the loss. If an advance of wages should result from the strike, and it should be immediately determinable how long the advance would last, then the gain could readily be computed. But no such advance has been yielded, nor is it likely to be.

Another view remains to be taken. The difference between the owners and workmen is two shillings; that is, the puddlers ask nine dollars a ton, while the proprietors offer seven dollars. Suppose the larger sum should be secured and remain the year out. Three months have been lost in the strike. On this basis one-fourth would be wasted to gain two-ninths. The dead loss is manifest to all who have even a superficial knowledge of numerical proportion. But it must be added, that by far the larger part of men thrown out by the strike do not demand or expect increased wages. They are idle because their employment is contingent on the working of the puddlers.

We are far from saying or believing there is no hardship in diminished wages. There is great difficulty in re-adjusting prices to the lessened premium on gold. Employers and workmen feel it alike. As the market prices of various products of labor fall off, either wages must diminish, or the employers must either stop or be bankrupted. Discreet owners are much more likely to stop, than to face certain ruin by going on. If nominal values recede, workmen have the advantage of purchasing personal or family supplies at lessened rates. The mischief is that the prices of all commodities will not go down together. It takes time to adjust the numerous discrepancies. This creates embarrassment; perhaps real distress; but if anybody sees how it is to be avoided, or how one portion of the community can manage to throw their share upon another, they surpass us in penetration. A good many perplexities await employers and employed before the descent shall be made from paper inflation to solid specie. Some employers will be driven into bankruptcy, and many employed will be sorely pinched. It is best for each class to be patient with the other, and seek to make the general burden as light as possible.

THAT APPEAL.

Two conjectures are indulged of the movement to test the Constitutionality of the Military Government Act.

1. That it is prompted by President JOHNSON, not with the idea the Supreme Court will grant the injunction prayed for, but to enable him to gain some eclat by the defence and enforcement of a law, the creation of which he resisted by all means at his command. This much is clear, the individuals making the application are his supporters, and the Attorney General, under his direction, is resisting with as much apparent earnestness as is exhibited on the other side.

2. That there is no collusion between the President and his friends who applied to the Court for its intervention; that he and they differ on this point, but so as not to disturb their cordial relations. In this view of the case, it is easy to see he is wiser and cooler than they are. If the Military Government Act shall be seriously resisted, either by the Supreme Court or the leaders of Southern opinion, it is highly probable a feeling will be created in Congress and throughout the North which will demand the passage of the Confiscation Bill, introduced to the House of Representatives, by Mr. STEVENS, just before the adjournment. A definite plan of Reconstruction has been submitted to the revolted States, and if they refuse to accept, stronger measures will follow.

—The question involved in the Military Government Act is purely political, and pertains exclusively to Congress. The Supreme Court has nothing to do with it, and will, doubtless, mind its own business. If the Southern people wish to be restored to their old places in the Union, the way stands wide open, and a few months will suffice to accomplish that end. If such restoration is subordinated by them to the exoneration of the rebel leaders from all disabilities, they ought to comprehend their contumacy will serve to make those disabilities heavier rather than lighter.

NEW YORK is to hold a Constitutional Convention. The Albany *Argus* (dem.) insists the republicans ought to nominate FREDERICK DOUGLASS for member of that body. The New York *Commercial* (T. Weed) replies:

Frederick Douglass first, by a manly inspiration, emancipated himself, and then labored nobly for the emancipation of his race. Now his true mission and his best ambition should be to become a ruler among his own people. With such a man in Africa might we not look for the fulfillment of the promise that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand?" Or in Hayti, or St. Domingo, if his ambition should take such a direction, how much could he do to improve and elevate his race. Or, if, locating in Central America, he should draw thence tens of thousands of freedmen, establishing there a republic, offering happy homes and remunerative employment for all w o fail to find either here. What a rich reward and what a noble destiny awaits him?"

Why send Mr. DOUGLASS so far away, when four millions of his own race are citizens of this republic, as well as himself, and need his leadership for their benefit as well as for the advantage of the white population? The future of this nation depends in considerable degree upon the course of the black, and hence it would seem to be folly to expatiate the best and ablest among them.

SEVERAL gentlemen who have never been in Russian America are voluble in descanting on its value and desirableness. Enough of that sort have been heard. If anybody has been there, under circumstances to make his testimony worth anything, let him speak.

Child Murder in New York—Horrible Revelations.

The New York Board of Health has knowledge of more than thirty houses in that city wherein the sole business is the procuring of abortions. Four deaths of infants having been reported in one house, in a single day, Registrar Harris ordered an investigation, and the inspector found the mansion full of young and middle aged women from all parts of the country, all either advanced in pregnancy or suffering from operations which had but recently been performed. Here are the rules of the house, as posted in every lodging room:

1. Ladies entering this institution for confinement are not allowed below the parlor stairs.

2. No visitors, male or female, allowed in the rooms.

3 Each occupant is expected to keep her room in order, excepting when disabled by sickness; such notice to be sent to the Madame.

4. All persons leaving children at this institution can have no farther claim upon them, and must never trouble the Madame for said children or as to their whereabouts.

The Board of Health is seeking power to break up such establishments, which it does not now possess. It is said that the abortionists, being unable to obtain burial permits for the infants which they slaughter, now burn the remains in furnaces.

REFERRING to the secret treaties between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden, the Paris *Temps* says:

"There is no longer a south and north in Germany. We are no longer in face of a Prussia of 20,000,000 of people, but of 40,000,000, until, in the course of events, they become 50,000,000. And that there may be no mistake as to the exclusive military character of this powerful agglomeration—that there may remain no doubt that it is entirely in the hands of M. de Bismarck and his royal master—we learn that an amendment having for its object the security of the fundamental liberties of the German people, especially the freedom of the press and the right of public meeting, was yesterday rejected by the Parliament of the North. It only remains now for the King of Prussia to get the imperial crown decreed to him, and to invite the Austrian Germans to take their seats in the German Parliament. This will be the crowning of the edifice."

A Woman with a Living Snake or Lizard in her Stomach.

The wife of Mr. Parker, who recently purchased an interest in the Anamosa stone quarry, has been made cognizant of the terrible truth that she has within her stomach a living snake or lizard. For the past five years she has suffered almost everything possible for a human being, and was supposed to be gradually dying from consumption. Some two weeks since, a German physician from Lisbon, Linn county, being in town, was requested to make an examination into her case, to relieve her intense sufferings. The physician visited her and became at once satisfied that their was a living animal within her stomach. On Thursday last, the starvation process was begun and continued for five days, little or no nourishment being taken. During this time the animal repeatedly moved upward and into the throat, producing terrible and almost fatal strangulation, and making it necessary to administer salt to drive it downward.

On Monday last the attempt was made to dislodge the loathsome creature by placing a pan of heated milk near the patient's mouth and permitting her to inhale the steam. A poultice of onions and garlic was applied to the stomach, but through misunderstanding the onions were cooked, and their strength thereby almost destroyed. The experiment, however, was tried, but the animal moved up only a short distance. The patient is greatly prostrated by her abstinence and terrible suffering, but another effort will soon be made to relieve her, although it seems almost certain that the animal, whatever it is, has grown so large as to make its egress through the throat impossible. The case is attracting great interest, and any new developments will be carefully noted for the benefit of our readers.—*Anamosa (Iowa) Eureka.*

Terrible Condition of Rome.

A letter from Rome in the *Journal des Debats* says:

"Here, through the effect of distance, the hero of Caprera has lost none of his prestige. Those who hurry to meet him, feel such confidence in his acts that they associate themselves with his projects without knowing what they are. The Roman Government is causing a very rigorous surveillance to be exercised at the railroad station here, and the same course must be observed at the frontiers. Apprehension is felt for the sudden appearance of the man who but lately inscribed on his flag 'Rome is death.' It is unnecessary to say that what is dreaded by the Government is ardently desired by the Romans. My opinion is, that for the moment, these fears and hopes are equally chimerical. Brigandage has assumed large proportions in the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone, and is even gaining the neighborhood of Viterbo. All the measures of precaution adopted up to this day have been ineffacious, either because badly conceived or ill executed. The audacity of the brigands is on the increase. They no longer content themselves with extorting money from their victims; they exact besides arms and munitions. Every day proprietors and farmers are informed by mysterious notices that the amount of their ransoms has been fixed; and nobody dares to risk himself far from his own house. This state of things profoundly afflicts the paternal heart of Pius IX., one of whose greatest afflictions is caused by the accusation, which he has always repudiated with indignation, of allowing the pest of brigandage to extend itself through the States. He has lately again given the most severe orders for its extirpation."

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

And is being cured every day by persons who use the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Those who have used it are calling constantly to testify to its great merit, and the wonderful cures it has performed when their case was considered hopeless.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.25.

Call and procure a pamphlet, giving all history of this extraordinary medicine. apr8:tf

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP.—NEW DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORERS AND DRESSING."

"London Our Best Hair Color Restorer"
"London Physicians Hair Color Restorer"
"London Use and Hair Color Restorer"
"London Recommend It. Hair Color Restorer"

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fadeless and stops its falling, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle. At the hairdressers.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY 37 Wood st., and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. KANE & DRUFFT, Allegheny. aug7:tho:wwf

HEAR REASON!

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES.

When a serious spot spreads an attack from an outside enemy, what does it do? It WEAKENS THE DEFENCES. The human system, at this season of the year, is beleaguered by morbid influences. The atmosphere is full of them. Every change of weather lays the feeble open to their attacks. What is to be done in order to baffle these unseen, but ever active foes? STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES. Do you ask how? The answer is simply—the means within the reach of all: Reinforce the vital organs and the nervous system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Tone the stomach, regulate the bowels, rouse the sluggish liver, diffuse its spirits, enrich and purify the vital current, with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. That's the way to STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES, and render the capital of health impregnable. If you wish to escape bilious head-ache, intermittent fever, indigestion, and a train of evils too numerous to enlist, in all its plenitude, the blessing of "a sound mind in a sound body," use this incomparable preventive and restorative. It preserves health in the healthy, and renews it in the weak and ailing.

PINUS ABIES, OR CANADA PINE.

There exudes from the inside bark of the White Pine, which grows abundantly in all the Eastern States and Canada a honey-like, sweet substance, highly impregnated with that tetrahedrate principle which has long been valued as a remedy, in various diseases of the human body, especially those of the mucuous tissues. Dr. G. W. West, of Boston, has compounded from this material a medicine called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND; which has met with great favor in those maladies where the turpentines and balsams are supposed to be valuable.

For Gravel y Affections.

Diabetes in young or middle aged people.

Diabetes in old people.

Stoppage of the urine.

The same difficulty in children during the night.

Gravel, Kidney Trouble in old people.

Ulcerated Kidneys, Ulcerated Bladder,

Discharge of mucus, or pus, or blood from the bladder.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,

Pain in the Kidneys or small of the back.

Pain in the bladder, Heat and scalding, &c., Poland's White Pine Compound is a reliable and speedy and permanent cure. It is no less to be valued as a general and bracing constitutional tonic, which invigorates its health-giving principles to all the tissues of the body, without sickening or weakening the system in any way, or disordering the bowels or salivations.

A lot of POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, For sale by the agent below, or single bottles at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 190 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ THE NATIONAL CONVENTION recently held in Philadelphia, presided in by the Hon. Wm. Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will meet on the 9TH INSTANT, at 7½ p. m., in the First United Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street, Pittsburgh, to take measures to have the Constitution of the United States of America so amended as to recognize God and Christianity. Addresses are expected from distinguished speakers at home and from abroad. Churches favorable to the movement will have it announced next Sabbath from their pulpits.

apr8:tf

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the "Building and Loan Association of Birmingham" for a charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application for a charter was filed at No. 116, June Term, 1867, and that the same will be granted at March term of Court, unless exceptions thereto are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

apr8:w83-3aw

NOTICE.—By limitation of Partnership, Mr. LEWIS POWE ceased to be a member of our firm on the first day of February, 1867.

apr8:w83 PAGE, McCURDY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE $23,000,000

STATE LOAN.

WE WILL SELL THE BONDS OF THE

New Loan of the State of Pennsylvania,

5-10's, 10-15's and 15-20's,

AT EASTERN RATES.

THESE BONDS BEAR

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

AND ARE

Free from Taxation.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.

mr8:w78

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CALL especial attention to their

Stock of Pure Spices,

Ground and sifted under their immediate supervision, and sold without adulteration.

ALSO, TO THEIR LINE OF

COFFEES,

Comprising

Rio, Laguayra, Maracaibo, Ceylon, Cuba, Java, Plantation, Tea Berry, East India and Mocha.

Every grade of Coffee roasted daily, and ground, fresh, to order in the presence of customers.

☞ Try our COMBINATION COFFEE at 25 cents per pound.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

apr8:tf

HOW DO YOU MAKE YOUR Tea?—This is a question often asked by one lady friend of another, as in pursuance of the pleasant custom, many thinking their method less a peculiar way of making it than giving it the peculiar flavor. But as for hearing a good reason for the faith that is in them, that is less the way they make tea, but yours is far better. Now, the true reason is in the original quality of the tea. Many persons think that when they have tasted black tea once, or Green tea once, then they know all about it, but there are about as near correct as if after seeing one yard of calico a person was to assert they knew all about calico, and as if a person in England was to much admire Green tea, and they send to the shops and get some, and they may get something that looks green, but being made to sell, no person could make a good cup of tea from a pound of it. The right place for every one to purchase their tea is from a dealer in the article, who is always on the watch to furnish the assortment to the wants of his customers. As I have been long connected with the tea trade, and consider myself a judge of it, and who pays some attention to the wants of his customers, As I have on hand a few chests which I think I shall have a large assortment bought later in every new picture, and which I am now selling at least 20 cents per lb under the usual prices. Some persons like a pleasant, clear, high flavored green tea. For such I recommend my Young Hyson at 75 cents per pound. This is the same kind that have been selling at $1.00, and which many persons say, they could not get less than a dollar. Another assortment, each of which has its peculiar character to please, but which I cannot now take time to describe.

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Mixed tea has become a great favorite with many persons, especially large families or for hotels and boarding houses where a number of tastes have to be pleased at the same drawing. From long experience I have prepared a mixed tea to suit my taste or price. My No. 1 mixed at $1.00, one-third Black tea, two-thirds Young Hyson. No. 1 mixed at $1.25, one-half Black tea, one-half Young Hyson. No. 2 mixed at $1.50, one-third Black tea, two-thirds Young Hyson, one-third Japan.

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ARTHUR RICE,

Nos. 174 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

apr8:w3

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL McCLEAN, Jr., and DAVID ROBINSON, under the name of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, was this day dissolved by consent on the 30th day of March, 1867. The business and liabilities of the late firm have been assumed and will be settled by S. McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street, where the books of said firm are to be found.

S. McCLEAN, Jr.
DAVID ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1867.

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 Fourth St.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Gold, Silver, Coupons, Bank Notes, &c.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Collections made and all business in the Banking line attended to with promptness and fidelity.

We also buy and sell, on commission, in this market, New York or elsewhere, Bonds, Stocks, and miscellaneous securities.

apr8:w79

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 2. March Term, 1867. Estate of Sarah A. Hayden, late of Carrollton.

Cornelius Hayden, widow, Zerah Hayden, George Hayden, Nathaniel Hayden, by his committee, Nathan Weyman, James Quinn and Martha his wife, Nancy Hayden, Mary Hayden and Rose Catharine, his wife; David Hayden, William Hayden and Cornelia, his wife, Hiram Edmondson and Abby Ann, his wife, and Sarah Hayden children and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and Peter Hayde of Carrollton, his wife; Mary C. Hayden, Sarah Hayden, Anne Hayden and Elizabeth Hayden, grandchildren of said [illegible] children of said deceased, the last three being minors over 21 years respectively.

Take notice that on application of the real estate in the above case will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and where all persons interested may attend. If you see proper.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 8, 1867.

COUNTRY STORE

FOR SALE.

The stock, fixtures and good will of a store in a thriving village about eight miles from the city, surrounded by coal mines, on one of our principal railroads. This store is doing a business of about three thousand dollars a month. Reason for selling, going west.

For further particulars inquire of

J. P. SMITH,

apr8:w79 Corner of Fourth and Ferry Sts.

VALUABLE BANK, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, April 8th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 109 Smithfield street:

15 shares Citizens' National Bank;
7 shares Co'umbia National Bank;
25 shares Second National Bank;
20 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
20 shares Birmingham Gas Co.
15 shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.
1 share Allegheny Valley Railroad;

A. McILWAINE, Auc'r.

apr8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Allegheny, April 8th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 13th, at 3 o'clock p. m., for Grading and Paving the following streets and alleys, viz:

JACKSON STREET, from Pasture Lane to Fremont street.

SAWMILL ALLEY, in the Fourth Ward.
SANDS'S ALLEY, in the Fourth Ward.
HERRON'S ALLEY, in the Third Ward.

R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

S. L. McKENEY.....JOHN HOOD.

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Commission Merchants,

355 *Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.*

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce, on commission.

REFERENCES.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh.
Rumsey & Co., Chicago.
Garrett & Morris, Philadelphia.
Geo. M. Bond & Co., Hanchett & Co., Jas. E. Kay, Esq., Cashier Citizens National Bank, Pittsburgh. apr8:w91

NEW HATS!

FOR SPRING,

—

THE UNDERSIGNED CALL especial attention to their

Stock of Pure Spices,

Ground and sifted under their immediate supervision, and sold without adulteration.

ALSO, TO THEIR LINE OF

COFFEES,

Comprising

Rio, Laguayra, Maracaibo, Ceylon, Cuba, Java, Plantation, Tea Berry, East India and Mocha.

Every grade of Coffee roasted daily, and ground, fresh, to order in the presence of customers.

☞ Try our COMBINATION COFFEE at 25 cents per pound.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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ARTHUR RICE,

Nos. 174 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

apr8:tf

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

Spring, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING.)

SKIRTS,

The handsomest and most comfortable style yet introduced. SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES. Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS. PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 Chambers Street,

mh13:tSw2 NEW YORK.

EMPRESS TRAIL,

PARIS TRAIL,

PRIDE OF THE WORLD,

TIP TOP SKIRTS,

FOR SALE AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

ap6:tv12

RISTORI!

For the Ristori Season.

KID GLOVES, all colors;

NECK TIES;

FANCY BOWS;

RISTORI BOWS, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

ap5:tv12

1867.—NEW SPRING GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 *Fifth Street*,

HAVE JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JET, AMBER AND CRYSTAL

Dress Trimmings and Buttons,

HAMBURG WORK AND REAL LACES;
SUPERB ENGLISH RIBBONS, all shades;
ENGLISH KID GLOVES, spring styles;
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES, all shades;
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, all sizes.

THE "STAR" SHIRT,

On hand and made to order.

Invisible Empress Trail Skirt,

New shape for Spring, 1867.

"LE ELEGANTE."

New dress Skirts for 1867.

Wholesome Corsets, Patent Forms.

A complete assortment of

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find our Wholesale Department well stocked with goods suitable for their sales, which we guarantee to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

mh20

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO'S.

Having made a second addition to our already large stock of

SPRING GOODS,

We are prepared to offer inducements, both in price and assortment, in

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Bugle Trimmings
and Fringes, New styles Dress Trimmings,
Colored and Velvet Ribbons,
Guipure and Cluney Lace,
Real Thread and Pointe Lace,
Illusion, all styles and colors,
Corsets Bustles, Buckles
and Belts, Fine Opera Fans,
Ladies', Misses' and Gents'
spring Hosiery and Underwear,
Alexandre Kid Gloves,
Invisible Empress Trail
Skirts, in Single and
Duplex.

A large assortment of

Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs
and Ends, Suspenders Shirt Fronts, &c.
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Spring Styles Bonnets, Hat Flowers,
and Millinery Goods,
Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons,
Plain and Fan Y, all widths.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found complete in all Departments. Dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe27:tv36

NEW GOODS! NEW HOUSE!

New House! New Goods!

WM. H. MILLER,

(Formerly of EATON, MACRUM & CO., late of F. H. EATON'S,)

WILL OPEN

About the First of April,

AT

NO. 64 MARKET ST.,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Trimmings, Lace Goods,

Embroideries, Ribbons,

Gloves, Hosiery,

And all GOODS usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS TRIMMING

AND

Notion House.

mh18:v9

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood st.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,

ap6:tv12 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BLACK LUSTRES;

Colored Alpacas,

Dress Goods,

Spring De Lains,

New Prints,

French and Domestic Ginghams,

White Goods,

Striped Dimities,

Table Damasks,

Napkins,

Irish Linens,

Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans,

Bonnets, Hats,

Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap6:tv12

1867. SPRING. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON

& COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods and Notions,

Offer their large and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS AT EASTERN PRICES,

FOR CASH.

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
DELAINES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHING CASSIMERES,
COTTONADES, JEANS BLEACHED
AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND
SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and prices, at

No. 115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHOT. W. T. SHANNON.
ap2:tv37 J. G. STEPHENSON.

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET,

Daily Arrivals.

In addition to our stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH AND BONNET
TRIMMING AND
NECK RIBBONS,

of every width and shade,

Best quality of SATIN RIBBON, all widths
CRYSTAL, JET, BLACK and AMBER TRIMMINGS, FRINGES and BUTTONS.
Full Line Alexandre KID GLOVES; HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description.
NEW STYLES of MODE Just received for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
SCHILLER AND WORTH'S SKIRTS, all makes.
A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Country Dealers will find in our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, a full assortment at Eastern Prices.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

mh12:tv61

THE PLACE

TO BUY YOUR DRY GOODS,

IS AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 67 Market Street,

NEXT DOOR TO THE SIGN OF THE "BIG BOOT."

LINEN SHEETING;
PILLOW LINEN;
IRISH LINENS, warranted pure flax;
SHIRTING MUSLINS;
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, from 10 cents up;
BLEACHED " " "
BEST MOUS DE LAINS 25 cents;
CALICOES, from 10 cents up;
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, a full assortment;

THE ONLY ENTIRE NEW STOCK IN THE CITY.

67 MARKET STREET.

ap6:tv30

27 FIFTH STREET.

ROBINSON, S.

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

27 FIFTH STREET.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN
AND PAPER COLLARS, SLEEVE
BUTTONS, TRAVELLING BAGS,
UMBRELLAS, &C., AT

ROBINSON'S,

fe2 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

In the Borough of Lawrenceville.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, guardian of Sarah E. Isaac, Joseph G. and Andrew J. Johnston, minor children of William Johnston, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, at the premises, in the Borough of Lawrenceville, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

Wednesday, March 27th, 1867,

all that certain lot of ground situated in the said Borough, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Butler street, 31 feet 1 inches, in an easterly direction from the corner of said Butler and Allen street; thence extending in front, along the line of Butler street, a distance of 9 feet 1 inch; thence in a southerly direction 107 feet to an alley ten feet wide; thence in a westerly direction, along the line of said alley 27 feet 8 inches; thence in a northerly direction 56 feet and ½ inches, to Butler street, the place of beginning, on which is erected a two-story house.

Terms made easy on day of sale, or on application to

G. S. BATES, Guardian,

mh11:tv12d Butler Street, Lawrenceville.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEMETERY, of Allegheny county, for a charter. No. 34 June Term, 1867, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the above Court for a charter of incorporation, and that, at the next term of said Court it no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, a decree and order will be made incorporating said Cemetery.

JONES & PEARSON,
mh20:w2 Attorneys for Applicants.

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration to the estate of Mrs. ISABELLE WILSON, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOHN W. LESNETT,
JOHN S. LESNETT,
mh1:w7th Administrators.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

MANUFACTURES OF PITTSBURGH

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 8, 1867.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—Having given in my last letter several rules, or formula, to gain the proportions of steam boilers, i. e., to get, as we might say, the superficial proportions, we must now turn our attention to the thickness of plates used, the way of joining the plates, the materials, and style of construction. The thickness of boiler plates used throughout the world vary considerably. For a forty-eight shell, intended for a pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch, plates of the American boilers vary from one-fourth to three-eighths, those of French and Belgian boilers from one-fourth to five-eighths, while those of English boilers from ¼ to ⅝, the thickness varying, however, with the strength of the iron used: the best American being the toughest, since, according to Clark, the best Yorkshire (Lowmoor) plates will bear a "tensile strain" of twenty-four tons per square inch, the best Staffordshire (Thorneycroft) twenty-one tons, whilst the best American will withstand the enormous strain of thirty-one tons per square inch of section, and as the manufacture of American iron is improving considerably *in some places*, it will come into almost exclusive use in this country (*i. e., if people will not look at that cost; the greatest evil of this neighborhood.*)

A great deal has been written, and much more controversy has been had, as to the use of the so called thin plates, in the manufacture of boilers; and it is our boundden duty, as far as our experience and knowledge can add us, to denominate the respective values of thin and thick plates. In one of Sir Isaubard Brunel's experiments at Woolwich, some years ago, on riveted joints, it is stated that ⅝ inch riveted plates were practically as strong as 7-16 or ½ inch ones; this is the case with longitudinal seams; but circular seams are different, and the strength increases with the thickness of plate. The strength of cylindrical parts of boilers is due mainly to the permanency of the joints, and this is owing more to the quality than the thickness of the iron used. Thin iron is more likely to be compressed and solidified when in the rolls, and therefore must be necessarily more sure, sound and stronger than thick iron. A consideration, however, must be made in regard to different brands, and as they differ in the strain they can bear, we will only take the best, i. e. the brand that has withstood by experiment the greatest strain. The strength of boilers is in direct proportion to the thickness of the plates, and inversely as to their diameters. For practical reasons the plates cannot be used less than ¼ inch thick, nor more than ½ inch. If thin they cannot be made properly tight, and if thick considerable difficulty is found in flanging them. The rending force which a cylindrical boiler will bear without permanently damaging its structure may be considered equal to double the tensile strength of the iron employed. The ordinary tensile strength of good malleable iron is 56,000 pounds, once in a while, however, may be regarded as the extreme force it should bear, say 14,000 pounds, but yet from this numerical deduction, the question may be made for difference in quality of iron, and also to bring the pressure within the limit of safety. The following numbers representing the strain per square inch of section we have reduced for this purpose:

	Pr. sq. in. of sec.
Common Yorkshire plates	5,500
Best do. do.	5,600
Common Staffordshire plates	4,000
Best do. do.	4,000
Best American	5,500

The thickness of plates, as to their durability, has an important bearing on the just cost and maintenance of boilers; no definite experiments have as yet been made (to our knowledge) in this direction; although it is certainty true that ½ Lowmoor plates are successful in this country, whilst ½ of the same brand fail after a few months' usage in England. This plainly shows that thin plates are best, the wear and decomposition of five plates is trifling in connection with the blistering, furrowing and cracking. Blistering and cracking only occur by reason of intense heat; if this heat be connected directly to the water as fast as it comes to the plate, the temperature of no part of the plate will in any way exceed that of the water, which at 120 pounds is 350 degrees. Plates that blister and crack certainly fail, because they do not convey the heat with proper rapidity. If plates were intensely thin they would conduct the heat intensely fast, for instance, water may be boiled in a piece of paper over an intense heat as that underneath a boiler, and the inflammable substance will not be destroyed; it conducts the heat practically as fast as it receives it. Joints and double thicknesses of metal give way sooner than thinner parts, and stay and tube seats, for the same reason, if the strength could be preserved ½ inch plates would be adequate.

Of course a great deal must be taken into consideration of the diameters of boilers, as to thickness of plates, because we would not like your readers to run away with the idea that scant ¼ iron is suitable, say for 10 diameter boiler. Oh, no! the thickness of plate must increase as the diameter performs the same operation. Boilers of large diameter are not much in vogue in this part of the country. This style has its merits the same as all grades, and as we do not wish to argue the respective merits of large versus small ideas, we will not offer our opinion on either; but may state that the style of boiler most in use in the ironworks of England, France and Belgium is of the class commonly known as "the egg-ended upright cylindrical boiler," of the average dimensions of 6 inches to 10 inches diameter, 30 inches high, and with an 18 inch flue, 6 inches diameter from top to bottom. These boilers are generally made of ⅝ inch or 7-16 plates, mostly double riveted in the seams, and exceedingly well stayed inside. This style of boiler is peculiarly applicable for rolling mills, not only on account of the ease steam is generated by the flues of the puddling furnaces, but also on account of taking up so little room. These boilers may be placed in any odd corners, and this alone is of great importance, where cramped up for room. There is a style of boilers built in England (France,) of an oval section, being 3 or 4 times greater in their vertical than in their horizontal sections.

The best and most approved formula for finding the amount of pressure per square inch the shell of a cylindrical boiler will stand without undoubtedly failing is allowable on the iron per square inch of section, and multiply the sum by the thickness of the boiler plate, divide the product by the diameter of the boiler in inches, and the quotient will give the pressure in pounds per inch the boiler may safely bear. We must note, however, whether the boiler be single or double riveted, as the two styles vary much in strength; a seam single riveted will bear two-thirds of the weight that will breaka the plate, whilst double riveted will bear four-fifths, providing the rivets be *properly spaced* and proportioned. (This we will treat upon hereafter.)

In large boilers with internal flues, especially when the boiler be of considerable length, the flues require to be carefully strengthened. In some experiments, Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, England, made on a boiler of 7 inches in diameter and 30 inches long, with two three inch diameter flues, one of the flues collapsed with 190 pounds per square inch, whilst the shell would have required 300 pounds to rend it. He recommends rigid rings, either shrunk or riveted on the flues at intervals, as they would be calculated to strengthen the conductors considerably. There is no mistake that in boilers of 16 inches or 20 inches long something is wanted besides the flange the flues have upon each boiler head to keep them from swagging. This is a great evil, but can easily be remedied by cross stays, or such like helps. The weight alone of, say a 14 inch flue 20 inches long, will give considerable strain upon each boiler head, when the flue has no support inside. Too much attention cannot be placed upon this, as the flues being, as we might say, the chief conductors, the greatest attention should be paid to them, especially in internal fired boilers (Cornish), which when properly manufactured are, according to our ideas, as good, economical, and as safe as any in the world. We have heard of instances in this neighborhood of this class of boiler being tried and pronounced a failure, but we believe that they were imperfectly made, and we do not see why they should fail if they were properly manufactured. If Cornish boilers are failing, it seems strange that so many should have been used and still are manufactured and in constant use in Europe.

I remain yours, &c.,

PERCEVAL BECKETT, M. E.

Perils of Frontier Life.

FLAKE'S *Galveston Bulletin* gives the following account of an adventure in Texas:

"The El Paso stage had stopped for supper at Live Oak creek, not far from Lancaster, on the outward trip. The mules had been unhitched, and were being led to water one hundred yards distant, when about forty Indians, concealed under the banks of the creek, opened fire. The men with the mules instantly retreated to the stage, and the whole party fought the Indians two hours, before dark, beating them off and killing three. It was decided to remain and fight again in the morning if the Indians chose to renew it. Just as the Mexican cook announced breakfast, a reinforcement of over two hundred Indians came up the road. But seven rounds remained, and this resulted in the safety of the whole party.

"It was decided to abandon the stage and animals and retreat into the mountains since so little ammunition remained, although some still desired to remain and fight, believing it afforded a better chance of escape. Finally they started up the hill. The Indians delayed the pursuit, perhaps twenty minutes, in securing the mules and plundering the stage. This is described, as the only thing the escaping men from the hill top, as a fiendish and horrible scene. One of them who has been through the war says he has never saw any thing so like the description of hell as that pell mell charge of human wolves, tumbling over each other in their eagerness to seize upon the contents of that poor enough coach, and its long-eared but defenceless mules.

"The Mexican hid under a rock, after a short run, and the Indians passed him, thus permitting his return to the settlement a day and a half in advance of his companions. After passing over the hill they turned at right angles and crept down a ravine to a bluff, from the side of which grew stunted scrub cedars. Penetrating this jungle they found a cave which concealed them until dark. The Indians were last seen on the Mexican pursuing in the direction taken by the other seven. At night the fugitives started on foot and lived for five days on a hawk, a dove, and a mule rabbit. The dove, divided into seven parts, served for one day; the rabbit was a feast, and the hawk was consumed, till and claws. Meeting the next stage on the fifth day they got provisions, an safely arrived in the settlements without having lost a man."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. April 6.—1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do barley, Carson, Darlington & Co.; 1 do metal, Nimick & co; 180 bbls flour, E H Myers & co; 200 do do, J S Dilworth & co; 100 do do, Bigham, Brown & Vandergrift; 200 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 1 car reapers, Isaiah Dickey; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 100 bbls flour, Dow & Moran; 100 do do, Hend & Metzger; 1 car domestic goods, Fetterman; 100 bbls flour, Graham & Thomas; 100 do do, owner; 100 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herring; 100 bbls paper, J Schilling; 1 car bales rope, T Meyer & Son; 33 doz tubs, 65 do pails, J S Newmyer & co; 1 car oats, Jas Glenny; 23 bbls apples, Culp & Shepard; 1 car starved, Adams & Son; 4 bbls apples, Blair & Woods; 6 do do, 3 bbls onions, H Rea & co; 1 car iron, Park, Bro & co; 22 bags seed, S Rea; 3 kegs butter, I H Voigt & co; 2 bbls sugar, G Hogg & co; 1 do bbls apples, Seghinger & Voskamp; 6 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 25 do pails, Shomaker & Lang; 40 sks cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 3 bbls dry apples, 2 bbls onions, Sturgeon & Bro; 2 bgs seed, W H Kirkpatrick & Bro; 100 bbls flour, owner.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 6.—6 pkgs butter, owner; 2 pkgs sugar J S Newmyer & co; 22 do molasses, Graff & Hester; 1 car lumber, J Graeler; 1 car potatoes, I H Voigt & co; 14 bbls oil, C H Denight; 37 do do, Johnston & Paine; 1 bbl butter, H Rea; 19 pkgs 52 sks oats, W J Steel & Bro; 31 jugs molasses, Shulz, Son & co; 30 do do, Voigt & co; 21 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 39 sks oats, J McAlpin; 25 bbls apples, J H Herbert; 7 bbls dry apples, Blair & Woods; 1 car potatoes, Vangorder & Shepard; 17 sks oats, W Bingham; 4 pkgs cat-meal, 6 do peanut barley, D Kennard & Son; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, H Riddle; 25 bbls flour, 149 sks potatoes, Shomaker & Lang; 15 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 13 jugs molasses, Park & Brill; 60 do do, owner, 29 bbls oil, D Bly.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., April 6.—300 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 10 bbls apples, 5 pkgs butter, Graff & Reiter; 6 bbls flour, S B Floyd; 24 pkgs fish, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 10 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 5 bbls butter, Campbell & Brown; 5 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 3 do do, E Mercer & co; 2 bbls whisky, Hay & Magee; 1 car oats, Keil & Fitchart; 3 sacks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 1 car milfeed, Schneidbach & Schott; 1 car potatoes, Meanor, Harper & Hood.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 6.—2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 do staves, Ralya & Robertson; 68 sks milfeed, 32 sks rye, J S Arthurs; 5 bbls beans, 2 sks dry apples, 2 kgs lard, Mercer & Robinson; 30 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 100 do do, Graff & Langenheim; 1 car wheat, Wm McKee & co; 1 cask cheese, J Baldinger

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—April 6.—44 sks rye, Dan Wallace; 2 bxs butter, 4 bbls eggs, J S Patterson & Son; 5 sacks flaxseed, Laughlin & Bro; 6 pkgs seed, owner; 1 bbl whisky, Blair & Woods; 8 sks corn, 5 do rye, 40 do oats, J S Newmyer & co; 1 car corn, C Reiter; 50 bbls oil, Waring & King; 100 oil bbls, J Fleming.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., April 5.—14 coils rope, Marshall, Fulton & Bollman; 21 tons metal, S M Wickersham; 18 kgs nails, Atwell, Lee & co; 20 whisky bbls, J S Finch; 6 rolls leather, Hammett & Son; 245 sks oats, Wm Bingham; 6 bbls crackers, W F Armstrong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

Popular Shoe Palace Emporium.

MEN'S HOB NAIL SHOES, FOR THE PIT OR MILL,

ONLY $2 00.

We have made a clean sweep, and marked down every thing in the store

At Prices Beyond Competition.

JUST RECEIVING

NEW GOODS,

Of all the Spring Styles.

CALL TO-DAY FOR BARGAINS.

26 and 28 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

W. B. CLAPP & CO.

mh5:w

W. J. GILMORE. JOS. LIEBLER.

GILMORE & LIEBLER,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Satchels always on hand.

Nos. 104 and 106 Wood St.,

fe19:t64 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITTANNIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, viz:

CHINA TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description
LAVA CUPS AND BASKETS,
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ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, suit who-esale and retail trade.

The largest and most complete stock of every thing in the line in the city.

Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities. mh29:t35

SHEPHARD'S

CRACKERS

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fe1:w54

J. LOUGHREY ALEXANDER FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

and all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

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(between Diamond Alley and Fifth St.,)

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THOS. ROBERTS, (Late of Roberts, Barnes & Co.) EDWIN SHERRATT.

ROBERTS & SHERRATT,

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Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,

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Have constantly on hand a general assortment of STOVES, Plain, Japanned, Tinned and Block TINWARE, Fancy Bird Cages, Cutlery, Scotch Miners Lamps and House Furnishing Goods in general, which they will sell Wholesale and Retail.

Prompt attention given to Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Job Work. mar22:n95

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GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Having completed arrangements for engaging extensively in the

HAT, CAP AND FUR BUSINESS,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their superior stock, which they feel confident will give entire satisfaction.

mh16:t15

ANDREW BEGGS,

DEALER IN

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FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

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Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Cartain Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

PRICES MODERATE. no6:n2mw8

CLOVER SEED.—75 Bush Is Prime Clover Seed received this day, and for sale by PETZER & ARMSTRONG,
mh10 corner Market and First sts.

PEARL ASH.—30 casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Drawer 59, Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. fe6:tsat

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Solid Bolt Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheathing Felt, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 149 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:tv94dwT

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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work, Screw Cutting and Turning. Also, Subscribers to the *Scientific American*.

Sole Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

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FOR SPECIAL CASES,

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Full information, with the *highest testimonials*, also, a Book on *Special Diseases*, in a sealed envelope, sent free.

And you will not regret it; for, as advertising physicians are generally *impostors*, without reference no stranger should be intrusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond street, New York.

no18:tv

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OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuse, and Diseases resulting from the first ages of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. fe1:tSw4

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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

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Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20's;
U. S. FIVES 10-40's.
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Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja30:tf

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Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. ja16:n87

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All orders left at the Shop, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. fe28:n50

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Nos. — Corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Was Dissolved January 1st, 1867,

BY MUTUAL CONSENT,

A. M. MARSHALL disposing of his interest in said firm to the remaining parters, who will continue the business at the old stand, 114 and 115 WATER STREET.

A. M. MARSHALL,
E. M. FULTON,
H. L. BOLLMAN

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me JOHN H. ROBBINS and JOHN KNABE in the Manufacture and dealing in Carbon Oil Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers and all kinds of Glassware. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm name and style of JOHN ROSS & CO.

JOHN ROSS.

—Will remove April 1st to No. 33 Wood street, mh15:tv9

FOR SALE.

JOHN CROFT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 139 Fourth Street, have for sale

FARMS.

186 Acres, well improved, three miles from Brighton, in Beaver county, Pa.

82 Acres, improved, in Fayette township, Allegheny county, one mile from Manchester.

140 Acres, highly improved, in Lawrence Co., Pa., two miles from New Castle, and three hours from Pittsburgh.

40 Acres, improved, in Indiana county, Pa.

434 Acres, improved, in Fayette county, Pa. Would make a splendid stock farm.

Improved farms in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois. Also, unimproved lands in Missouri and Iowa.

160 Acres in Clark county, Iowa. Would trade for city property.

31 Acres two miles out the Perrysville road. Would make a fine market garden. No improvements.

HOUSES.

Brick Dwelling, with all modern improvements: lot 55 by 264 feet, on North Canal street, Allegheny.

Brick House, ten rooms, on Chestnut street, Allegheny.

Brick House, six rooms, on Rebecca street, Allegheny.

Frame House, six rooms, on Fountain street, in Reserve town ship. Brick house, 13 rooms, and large lot in Freeport. Brick house, eight rooms, and large lot in Wilkinsburg. Frame house, new, six rooms with tree, six or nine acres of land, on P. C. C. and St. L. Railroad, P. R. R., seven miles out. Frame house, near three roods, and one acre of ground, at the last named station. Four brick houses, of two rooms each, and one iron house of four rooms and a quarter of ground in Belltown, near the coal mine.

LOTS.

Ten 1-acre lots at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. Six lots, 32 by 120 feet, in Wilkinsburg, on the P. R. R., two hundred yards from the station. Five lots in Reserve township, 40 minutes from, near to toll gate. Two lots, 25 by 105 feet, in Brad dock's Field, three squares from station, at a bargain. One lot in Temperanceville, 30 by 165 feet, suitable for a coal yard.

COAL LANDS.

One on Monongahela river, in Pool No. 3. One in center township, western part of Allegheny co., of 50 acres. These works are valuable, and would be sold cheap.

For further information apply to the above agents. ap6:n2

FOR SALE.—Farm of 147 acres,

situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa., adjoining the village of Sardis, on P. R. R., on which there is a good Two Story Stone House, with Kitchen attached, Store House, and other buildings; an Orchard of different fruit trees; it is underlaid with coal. There is a Well of water on it in a good order, producing 9 bbls per day. This property is offered very cheap and good terms.

Also, a Farm of 136 acres, situated in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., about 2½ miles from the West Penn'a. Railroad, at Conemaugh station. The improvements are a Two Story Frame House, with Four Rooms, a double Porch and Log Barn, Spring House. About 100 acres cleared, the residue in timber, such as white oak, locust and chestnut. Property will be sold very low, the owner wishing to go west. Possession immediately.

Also, a magnificent Farm of 160 acres, of which 80 acres are under cultivation, situate in Christian county, Illinois, 10 miles from Edgewood, 3 miles from Stonington. The improvements are a Two Story Frame House, with Four Rooms, a double Porch and Log Barn, Spring House. About 100 acres cleared, the residue in timber, such as white oak, locust and chestnut. The farm will be sold very low, the owner wishing to go west. Possession immediately.

Also, 10 Lots in southern Suburbs of Chicago, each lot 20 by 120, in Kensington addition of Lots. These lots are situate North of the junction of St. Louis and Alton and Michigan Southern R. Rs., and are

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

18 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 6-20's of 1865, without charge.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 6, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 134; Eighty-one bonds, 109; Five Twenties, old, 108½; do, '65, 109; do, new, 107½; Seven Thirties, 106¾. Michigan Southern Railroad, 74¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 74½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Erie, 39¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Chicago and Northwestern, 34¾; do preferred, 62¾; New York Central, 101¾; Reading, 101¾.

The money market for unexceptional paper is easier, but second grade is difficult to negociate, and capitalists are very shy in buying paper that has over sixty days to run. There is more disposition to buy the lower rated Railroad bonds where interest is promptly paid. The new State loan is much inquired for, and parties now regret not to have handed in their bids for the bonds. Since the award of the offers to Eastern bankers, bonds have advanced in their hands from 1¼ to 2¼ per cent.

Railroad stocks are lower this afternoon, and gold is somewhat firmer from the opening this morning. The demand is light, since here it is hoped, that 129 will most likely be the rate before May 1st.

—The month's statement of the public debt has been made public. During the past month there has been a decrease of $4,236,870 on the six per cent bonds of 1867 and 1881, and an increase of $200 on the six per cents of 1881. Five Twenty bonds have been issued to the amount of $34,723,000, making a total increase in gold debt of $34,526,150, and augmenting the annual coin interest charge $2,071,584. Of the debt bearing currency interest, there has been a net decrease of $32,748,100; of the three year compounds, $2,260,200 have been redeemed, while the Seven Thirty notes have been decreased $50,467,900.

The matured debt, not presented for payment, has been reduced $1,751,630 75. The volume of legal tender notes has been diminished $818,267; of fractional currency there has been cancelled $297,227 26, and the amount of gold certificates has been decreased $5,785,360. The net decrease in the total debt is $26,273,915 01. The coin balance in the Treasury has been decreased $1,320,551 90, and the currency has been lessened $15,223,541 75.

—National banks are now obliged to prepare four different returns. These are the weekly return to the Clearing-house, the semi-annual return (January and July) to the Government of the average amount of notes and circulation, and of the average amount of deposits, and of the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States stocks for the preceding six months, the quarterly (first Monday in January, April, July and October) return of resources and liabilities; the (first Tuesday) return to Comptroller of the condition of the banks in respect to the average amount of loans and discounts, specie, and other lawful money; deposits and other circulation.

—Our New York exchanges show a gradual improvement in general business for that city. Notwithstanding the general outcry among wholesale merchants about the backwardness of trade, the retail dealers acknowledge that on their part there is no cause of complaint. A pressure of buyers is reported in the leading dry goods houses. The *Independent* says:

"The trade has come at length; but too late, it is feared, to make up fully for what has been lost. The best part of the season, are lost. Probably not more than one-half or two-thirds the business has been done in these weeks which was expected. There must now be a great rush, or many goods must go over to the coming season. The country is not generally overstocked, but merchants in interior have learned by experience that there is no use in accumulating goods for a future market. They will buy as they want, as they watch the weather, the price of gold, foreign news the cotton market, and other matters which affect their business, with most becoming sagacity."

—The receipts from customs during March were unusually large, amounting to sixteen millions odd dollars. Compared the same month, they were only a trifle over eleven million dollars. This great increase is a sure sign to merchants to have felt encouragement to make an active and extensive venture of trade.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 6, 1867.

The produce markets have been fairly active during the past week, there having been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though the stringency in money matters has a tendency to check speculation. Flour has still further advanced, consequent upon the advance in wheat, and certainly sales is free with an upward tendency. In Provisions and Groceries there is a fair jobbing trade, though prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—No full operations in Wheat, and but little in this market. Corn is in demand, and prime Yellow may be quoted at 85 to 90. Oats firm and in demand at 60 to 62c, as to quality. Barley is in demand and quoted at 60, in store—sale of 2 car loads on private terms. Prime Spring Barley is in demand at $1.15. Rye is firm and in demand at $1.45.

FLOUR—The market is again somewhat excited and prices are tending upward. We now quote at $15.50 to $16 for Spring Wheat; $16 to $16 for Winter Wheat, and $17 to $18 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is firm at $8 to $8.25.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, with sales at 10 to 10¼ for Shoulders; 12 for Ribbed Sides; 13 for Clear Sides, and 13½ to 14 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is selling at 13 to 13½, for prime Kettle rendered. Mess Pork, $23.50 to $24.50.

SEEDS—Clover seed has still further advanced, we now quote at $11 to $12 per bush. Timothy seed is quiet and unchanged at $3. Flaxseed is in demand at $2.85, though, until within the past day or two, $3 has been the price.

POTATOES—There is a continued good demand, and the market may be quoted firm at $3 to $3.25 per bbl—the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

GREEN APPLES—Scarce and prime to choice Apples are scarce, and in demand, and we continue to quote at $5 to 6 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in demand with sales at 35c to 37c—and choice, in small packages, at 40.

EGGS—In demand and steady, with sales at 22@23—mostly at 23.

BEANS—Steady with regular sales of prime small white at $2.75 per bushel.

OIL—Lard Oil is quoted firm at 90c for No. 1, and 85 for No. 2.

ASHES—Unchanged; 9¾ for common Solas; 5½ for Refined; 13 to 13½ for Pearls, and 7 for Potash.

PIG LEAD—Sales at 10½@10¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull. Peaches are offered to the trade at 11c for quarters, and 15c for halves. Apples quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 6, 1867.

CRUDE—There was but a single transaction reported to-day, one hundred barrels (42 gravity) at 7c. Under the influence of heavy arrivals and unfavorable reports from the east, the market was dull and weak in prices generally, and buyers were more anxious to sell. Spot oil was offered freely at 7c, but so far as we could learn, there were but few buyers above 6¾ to 6¾c. For May and June, sales could possibly be effected at 7, but sellers are asking a fraction more for both months. Compared with yesterday and the day before, the market was remarkably quiet and dull, and buyers evidently have the upper hand. The decline in Liverpool is operating unfavorably on the Philadelphia and New York markets, and stagnation there always produces a corresponding result here. The most remarkable feature we have to notice to-day is the heavy arrivals.

REFINED—There was rather more inquiry for bonded oil to-day, though apparently the market is quiet and unchanged. Sale of 500 bbls standard white, for April at 28½; 500 at 29 and 500 for June, at 28½; 500 27, 1000 at 28½ and 500 for July, on 500 for June and 500 for July, on private terms—all delivered in Philadelphia. We are cognizant of an offer to buy Philadelphia. We are cognizant of an offer to buy standard white on the spot, at 21 cts, and offers to buy prime light straw to white at 25½, to be delivered in Philadelphia. Free oil is quiet and unchanged.

ARRIVALS. The following arrivals of oil were reported:

Aladdin Oil Co., 1,000	Lockart & Frew 3,300
Mawhinney & Co 2,800	Jackson & Bro. 1,100
Fisher & Bro.... 10,400	J. Wilkins..... 161
Dilworth & Bro.. 3,700	C. Berringer.... 2,070
Standard Oil Co. 2,000	J. Gallagher.... 1,600
Total.....	29,124
Total Receipts for the week.....	68,377
Total Receipts last week.....	1967
Total Receipts since Jan.....	196,839

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 6.—Flour firm. Wheat lower; Amber Michigan, $1.09. Corn 3c better; 36@36c for No. 1, 91c for No. 2, and 95c for No. 2 White. Oats firm at 56@60c.

New York Financial Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, April 5.—Money easier and the supply more abundant; at seven indications were in favor of ease next week. The bank statement on Monday will show a decrease of about $600,000 in loans, $400,000 in specie, $400,000 in deposits, $300,000 in legal tenders, and an increase of $800,000 in circulation. Government securities quiet and firm; registered '81, 109@109¼; coupons '81, 109@109¼; 5-20s registered '62, 105½@105¾; 5-20 coupons '64, 107¾@107¾; 5-20 coupons '65, 107¾@108; 5-20 coupons January and July, 105¾@106; 10-40 coupons, 97¾@98; 10-40 coupons '68, August, 100@100¼; June 7-30s, 106¾; July 106¾@106¾. Gold opened 134¾@134¾ and fell off to 134¼, closing at 134¼. Cash was scarce after noon, and 1¾ per cent paid for it.

Railway speculation dull though steady. William Heard & Co. report gold firm; rates at 5:30 P. M.: American Gold 132¾@133. Ohio certificates 25-8@25-4; Canton 64¼@64½; Cumberland 64@64½; Erie 39¾@39¾; Preferred 72¾@73¾; Western Union Telegraph 41@41¼; New York Central 100¾@100¾; Erie 39¾@39¾; Michigan Central 100¾@100¾; Michigan Southern 70¾@70¾; Illinois Central 114@114¼; Pittsburgh 72½@72 5-8; Rock Island 89¾@89 3-4; North Western 34¾@34¾; Preferred 62@63¼; Fort Wayne 92¾@93; Pacific Mail 126@129 3-4; Atlantic Mail 81¾@82.

Border State Bonds firmer and a little higher in several instances. New Tennessee 68, 69¼; Old Virginia 68, 62¾@63; New Virginia Sixes, 63@63¼; Missouri 68, 95¾@96; Hannibal and Saint Joseph bonds, 80 to 82. Pacific bonds, 105¾@105¾. Steamship shares firmer and in more active demand. Mining shares steady and without any special feature. Western Union 41¾@42; Canton 64¼. Coal Shares quiet and firm. Mining market active and lower, with Consolidated Coal in demand to 3,000,300 transactions aggregated over 12,000 shares. Gregory was next in point of interest and sold at 46¾@47. In the afternoon the balance of the market was generally firm. Columbia, 30@30½; Alameda, 34½; Quartz 40½, 41; Cumberland, 64¾@65; Pacific, 105¾@105¾; Imports for the week of dry goods, $1,714,289; general Merchandize $30,450,22.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, April 6.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,800 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour receipts, 11,000 bbls; sales of 11,500 bbls at $10.00@10.30 for superfine State and Western; $11.35@12.00 for extra State; $11.30@12.00 for superfine Ohio; $12.05@13.00 for shipping brands extra R. H. O., and $13.10@14.50 for trade brands; sales of 800 bbls at $11.75@12.00 for superfine and extra Genesee; sales of 500 bbls, at $12.00@13.00. Whisky quiet and unchanged, at $1.10@13.00. Whisky nominal; market active. Receipts of Wheat, none; market active and excited and higher with a good speculative demand for spring; sales of 142,000 bushels at $2.40@2.57 for No. 3 Chicago and Nos. 2 and 1 Milwaukee; $2.58@2.60 for Nos. 2 and 1 Milwaukee; $2.62@2.63 for California light weights; $2.62@2.65 for milling do., and $2.68 for heavy do. Pork lower and heavy; sales of 1,500 bbls at $23.50@23.62½ for new mess, closing at $23.50 cash; $23.62½ for old mess; $24.75 for prime, and $22 for prime mess; also, 1,000 bbls, new mess, seller for May, $23.62½; buyers for April. Beef steady; sales of 125 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams firm, at 30@31c. Bacon sales of 100 boxes shoulders, at 10½c; 50 do rib, at 12½c; 100 do clear, at 13½c; 100 do long clear, at 13½c; 100 do short clear, at 13½c; 100